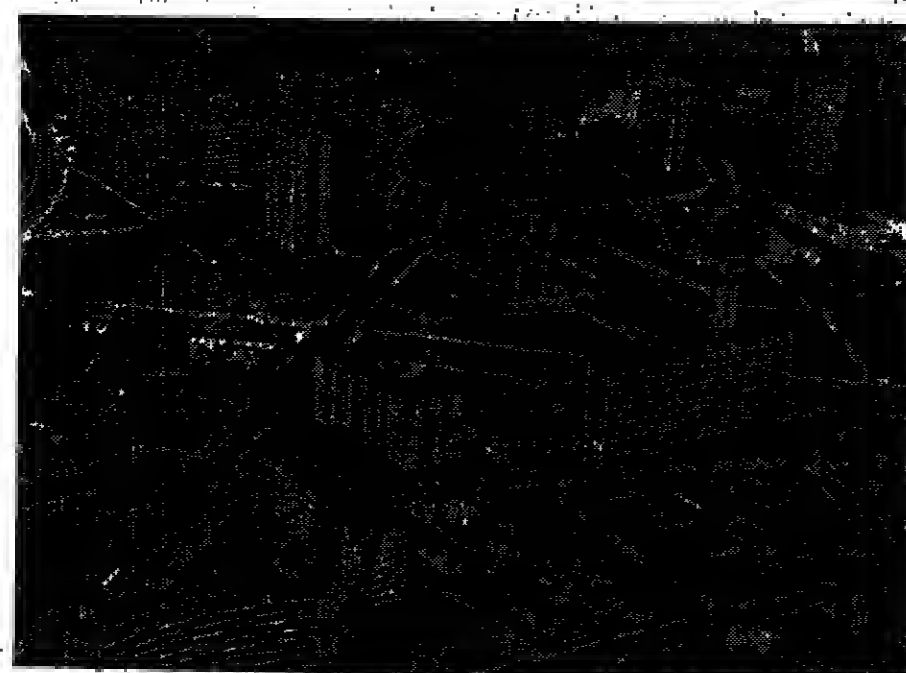


Germany's towns and cities

Let's take Bremen: both city and port where, however, in the Schnoor district, picturesque alleys, once the home of medieval craftsmen, and 500-year-old gabled houses are to be found. Or the small township of Münzenberg in Hesse, with its castle. Or Fritzlar, with half-timbered buildings, alcoves, fountains and lanes dating

from times when people still went on foot or rode in mail-coaches. Great cities, but also fairytale-like towns no larger than a football pitch. Then again, the modern aspect as in West Berlin's Märktisches Viertel or Hansa-Viertel, created by famous architects from all over the world. A journey through Germany's towns and

cities is like a study trip, exciting and amusing. Just think of all the restaurants offering special dishes and the many small taverns on nearly every corner.



Freudenberg

Berlin

Freudenberg is a small town in the Rhineland, known for its half-timbered houses and the Freudenberg Castle. Berlin is the capital of Germany, a city of contrasts, with its modern skyscrapers and its historic old town. The city has a long history, and its architecture reflects this. The city is a mix of old and new, and it is a city that is always changing. The city is a place where you can find everything, from the most modern to the most traditional. The city is a place where you can find everything, from the most modern to the most traditional. The city is a place where you can find everything, from the most modern to the most traditional.

The German Tribune

Bonn, 13 September 1981
Fourth Year - No. 1004 - By air

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Reinforcing Nato a fact of political life

The political, economic and strategic facts of world affairs oblige America and Western Europe to reinforce security and steadily consolidate their military forces. The forces are at work in the Atlantic, and the Atlantic is a fact of political life. The forces are at work in the Atlantic, and the Atlantic is a fact of political life. The forces are at work in the Atlantic, and the Atlantic is a fact of political life.

President Reagan, Washington, has called America's strength and is calling it in US foreign and defence policy, whereas in Europe, and certainly in Germany, there is a growing sense of America's view. Bonn remains a member of Nato. This is why the US policy of a vague but perceptible anti-communism at the boundary between East and West in Europe give rise to anxiety in Washington too.

Secretary of State Haig, given his knowledge of Western Europe and its heads of government, is an advocate of the views held on the other side of the Atlantic. Haig tries to harmonise these views with the President's foreign policy guidelines, and he is more aware of European sensitivities than other members of the Reagan administration who are only just embarking on their foreign policy careers.

He is banking on personal relationships, the most important of which is his acquaintance with Helmut Schmidt. Other advisers of President Reagan, including Defence Secretary Weinberger, feel priority ought to be given to the national interest.

They are also felt to testify to an inability to think clearly and understand the basic concepts of balance and security outlined and specified as a principal demand of the North Atlantic pact by none other than Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Viewed objectively, it is said in Washington no-one can possibly claim that the projected stationing of modern medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic would make Germany a nuclear battlefield America would surrender to save itself from destruction in war.

The effect would be the exact opposite, to enhance the US commitment to defend Europe.

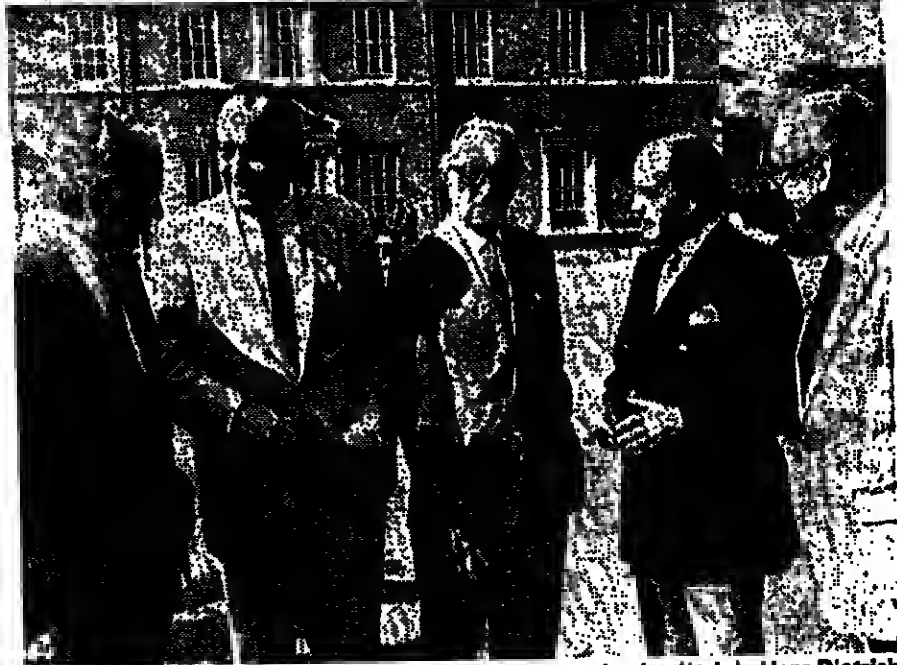
It ought also to be possible to discuss in a common-sense manner military options such as the neutron bomb designed to offset East Bloc superiority in terms of tanks and conventional troop strength.

These assertions can be backed up by fact, but it depends who makes them in Washington, since there is often a lack of coordination at the moment.

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At the foreign ministers meeting: from left Emilio Colombo (Italy), Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Lord Carrington (Britain), Claude Cheysson (France) and James Dooge (Ireland).

EEC ministers prepare the ground

The Foreign Ministers of the EEC met in strict seclusion near London to review a wide range of international issues.

Details of agreements in anticipation of the Common Market summit in London at the end of November were not immediately forthcoming.

But there can be no doubt that in addition to EEC issues the Foreign Ministers exchanged views on the Middle East, Afghanistan, Central America, Poland and ties with the United States and South Africa.

Observers noted that assessments of the Middle East differed. Britain's Lord Carrington, as current chairman of the Council of Ministers, would like to supervise European bids to arrive at a settlement.

He is accordingly in favour of a Euro-Arab ministerial conference, but all that was officially announced was that ministers were to 'carefully follow' developments in the Middle East.

Complete agreement is unlikely to have been reached on South Africa either. The Common Market countries condemn the South Africa military operations in southern Angola but Britain for one abstained in the Security Council.

This may have been intended to indicate that Whitehall objects to the presence of the Soviet Union and Cuba in the region too.

Forming a joint policy on curbing costly farm surpluses in Europe is sure to have been full of problems.

He also hopes to settle the longstanding dispute over fishing rights and to arrive at uniform measures against inflation and unemployment.

(Reuters, Nachrichten, 13 September 1981)

Berlin memories

The mayor of West Berlin, Richard von Weizsäcker (left) makes a point to Roger Jeckling (second from left) Jean Sauvagnargues and Kenneth Rush (right) who as Bonn ambassadors respectively for Britain, France and the USA 10 years ago were signatories to the Four-Power Agreement on Berlin in 1971. They were in Berlin again this month to mark the anniversary. (Story page 6)



DZT
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-9000

WORLD AFFAIRS

Schmidt arms stand gets
Moscow hopping mad

Chancellor Schmidt has roused Soviet ire again. What Moscow holds against him this time is that he is not as keen as the Kremlin is on the Krefeld Appeal.

The Krefeld Appeal, a petition against Nato missile modernisation, has been accompanied by pacifist moves.

The Russians are particularly incensed by Herr Schmidt's comment that opponents of missile modernisation are communist-influenced and not to be trusted.

Tass trained heavy propaganda artillery on this assertion, comparing the Chancellor with President Reagan, who viewed all national liberation movements as communist intrigues.

As an advocate of the US administration Herr Schmidt now dismissed as communist machinations the deep-seated and just anxiety of the peoples of Europe about their fate, the Soviet news agency said.

The Krefeld Appeal and the 1.2 million signatures collected in support of it have been given full-scale coverage in Soviet news reports.

In commentaries there has also been a regular mention of the moral earthquake that has begun to shake the foundations of Nato's missile modernisation decision in the wake of President Reagan's resolve to go ahead with the neutron bomb.

Soviet readers, listeners and viewers have been told that a movement of mass opposition to Bonn's arms policy is in progress in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Chancellor Schmidt, they are led to believe, is being undemocratic in falling

to heed this background: "The Chancellor is misjudging the situation in his own country."

This sweeping criticism marks a clear return by the Soviet propaganda machine to an anti-Bonn course.

Herr Schmidt and his Foreign Minister, Herr Genscher, had been viewed more circumspectly and accused, at worst, of a strange turn of logic.

In *Izvestia*, for instance, he and Defence Minister Apel were said to be contradictory in their views on the basing of neutron devices in Germany.

But the general tenor was ironic, the implication being that Bonn had to make the best of a bad decision by Washington.

Pravda said that the Chancellor had only recently sought to explain to President Reagan, impressed by the neutron earthquake, why massive opposition to missile modernisation was being voiced in the Federal Republic.

Then, suddenly, the Soviet media sounded a tougher note. Yet a detail indicated that the Soviet leadership did not want to exaggerate its criticism.

It was not going to go all out in its propaganda broadside on Bonn, doubtless because Mr Brezhnev is due to visit Bonn in November and economic talks are due to be held with Bonn's Economic Affairs Minister Lamsdorff at the end of September.

The detail was that only one of the leading Soviet dailies, *Zenskaya Zhizn*, carried the full text of the Tass attack on Chancellor Schmidt.

The others, including *Pravda*, left out the final paragraph, which was the most caustic in its criticism.

Manfred Abelein, Bonn Opposition spokesman on the Bundestag foreign relations committee, said the Soviet media attack on Herr Schmidt shed an illuminating light on the current state of relations between Bonn and Moscow.

South Africa
reverts
to hard line

with Libya's Colonel Gaddafi in particular pulling the strings on Moscow's behalf.

So the US government regards South Africa as a stabilising factor and as of strategic importance in guarding the Cape route for oil shipping from the Middle East.

So Washington attaches little importance to whether the South African invasion of Angola and destruction of Swapo bases is merely a matter of Namibia policy.

It is surely not being overspeculative to surmise that South Africa intended to flex its muscles not only at Swapo and Angola but also at the other front-line states.

Since Mr Botha took over power in Pretoria a little over three years ago there have been repeated signs that South Africa regarded cooperation not confrontation with its neighbours, even with Marxist Mozambique, as the better prospect of survival.

This trend has certainly been unmis-

Foreign Minister Genscher must without delay object in the strongest terms to this Soviet intervention in German domestic affairs.

Dr Abelein was not at a loss to account for the attack on the Chancellor by the Soviet leadership.

One was bound to assume, he said, that the intention was to create an atmosphere in which the visit to Bonn by Mr Brezhnev could be called into question.

Wilfried Schiller
(Rheinische Post, 2 September 1981)

Reinforcing Nato

Continued from page 1

would be happy to negotiate, but from a position of strength.

Were it not for the western seaboard of the Atlantic, America would become a fortress from which there was no escape.

North America is, of course, an enormous sub-continent with widespread, if covert, isolationist sentiment that would be strongly voiced in Congress if Capitol Hill were to feel Europe really was decoupling.

The US national interest runs very much counter to any such idea, and one of the consistent features of post-war US policy has been the importance attached to the Federal Republic of Germany.

This importance must on no account be sacrificed to a mere temporary tenor of opinion.

America must come to understand that a fear of war and a German national identity upset by economic ups and downs are grist to the mill of vociferous minorities whose efficacy could be further stimulated by US scepticism.

Germany for its part would do well to appreciate the value of partnership on an equal basis and realise that different people may hold the reins of power under the Reagan administration but basic values remain unchanged.

The Atlantic dialogue must be reactivated in a new guise, otherwise we will end up thinking at cross-purposes, to our mutual disadvantage but to Moscow's benefit.

Jan Relfenberg

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 September 1981)

takable in the economic sector, where black African countries have increasingly come to be regarded as major export markets.

The South African government made no secret of the fact that business was booming.

Statistics were proudly presented to prove that exports to 40 black African countries, including all the front-line states and despite the total trade embargo declared by the OAU last year, had increased by more than 50 per cent.

Trade with black Africa was said to have skyrocketed to an impressive DM3.5bn.

In invading Angola South Africa now seems to have reverted to a hard line. Prosperous black African countries are viewed with suspicion.

The Botha government appears to have decided after all that power needs to be demonstrated and benefit to be derived from disunity among the front-line states.

At the latest OAU summit they all pledged themselves to solidarity and a joint struggle against South Africa again. But experience has shown and Pretoria is by no means alone in realising that this is merely lip service.

Ewald Stein

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 7 September 1981)

Getting to grips
with poverty

With only weeks to go to the north-South summit in the 154 UN member-countries made a fresh bid in Paris to open the dialogue between industrialised and developing countries.

The poorest of the poor are in dire straits that their position for joint action.

They have a per capita income of less than \$250 a year, a combined stake of less than 10 per cent of GNP and a population of more than 20 per cent can read or write.

These are the criteria by which countries such as Bangladesh, Uganda, the Central African Republic and Haiti are classified as developing countries.

They are four of the 31 countries that have derived least profit from economic and industrial progress.

The Paris talks could hardly have been held at a less favourable time. In a recession it is hard to make headway towards a target that proved elusive even in economic boom periods.

Economy is the order of the day. Most industrialised countries, and the least developed countries, are in a state of recession. The cuts are being made in government spending.

Bonn rates third in the world. The United States and France, providers of development aid, are in the least developed countries in the list of donors.

The Bonn government faces demand for a 100-per-cent increase in overall development aid was an achievable conference outcome.

But in view of economic conditions Bonn was unable to commit itself to a deadline. It was also unable to agree to the developing countries' demand for a three- or fourfold increase in aid.

Third World militants are raising maximum demands and launching a call by President Mitterrand for a 100-per-cent increase in aid.

So the Paris talks seemed dead at the confrontation.

The industrialised countries are being blamed, given the pressure of the world economy, for the economic crisis that cannot be explained by a shortage of funds, the petroleum export shock, the debt crisis which has developed into a global crisis.

There are many reasons why the least developed countries are in a state of dire straits, but one of them is the stranglehold of higher oil prices which hit them more than others.

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HOME AFFAIRS

Hard bargaining before coalition
agrees on budget compromise

Two days of marathon cabinet meetings in Bonn the government has come up with a 1982 draft budget. It limits spending to DM240.77bn. Among the most important are cutbacks in child allowances and increased taxes for tobacco, champagne and More tax relief for home builders is intended to boost construction. Civil service will be cut by one per cent and illegal work is to be curtailed.

The SPD's determination to remain in power and its fear of the advent of a Reagan/Thatcher policy in this country have proved a cementing agent in the Bonn coalition.

Compromises have been reached over the budget, but it is obvious now that Social Democrats and their Free Democratic partners have reached the limits of common ground on fiscal and economic policy.

The budget that has finally been put together after months of haggling is no more than a gigantic and disappointing patchwork.

Compromise partners are not even attempting to gloss over the brittleness of the compromise.

Would the employment situation deteriorate (as it must) the SPD wants to demand for government measures to boost employment.

The liberals, on the other hand, have it on record that they would then not on additional cutbacks in social security benefits.

A new dispute in the early winter.

Two cheers only
for this
balance sheet

Industrialists, bankers and the CDU all criticised the coalition's initial differences of views.

But that is only one side of the coin. The other side is less glowing. The compromise reached on 2 September was evidently this outcome of extremely tough and dramatic negotiations which took the coalition to the very brink of breaking up.

There were moments when some saw the end of the 12-year Social-Liberal era. But what is the decisive element? Is it that a compromise was reached in the end or is the obvious tediousness with which common ground was found?

The coalition has clearly come up with a major effort at austerity. The budget will grow at a slower rate than inflation, meaning that it will shrink in real terms.

Borrowing will be greatly curtailed and yet cutbacks that could put the brakes in the long run on certain sectors of public spending have remained the exception rather than the rule.

Instead, the government has benefited from the Bundesbank's super profit and has resorted to such questionable practices as shifting money from the pension fund to the unemployment fund.

In other areas, too (such as the civil service pay), the government has proved incapable of using the financial straits as a lever with which to introduce genuine structural changes in the services.

There remains the very real concern that the coalition, while having mastered this year's problems, will be faced with the same thing in 1982.

But the budgetary decisions that were made have certainly lowered one hurdle.



months at the latest is thus programmed.

And it is hard to see how this will give the business community any confidence.

But even the budget that has finally been agreed upon as the smallest common denominator between the two parties is not what the SPD and FDP pretend it is.

It is not proof of the "determination to cope with the difficult process of adjusting to the new economic situation of the 1980s while preserving the substance of the common reform policy."

Only the basic data in the DM240bn budget are correct. On paper, the coalition partners have actually managed to stick to the budget framework they agreed on in late July.

Thus Bonn intends to manage on a mere four per cent increase in the budget in 1982. Except for tobacco, champagne and spirits, there are to be no

The coalition still stands and the 1982 budget was not the acid test after all.

SPD and FDP leaders congratulated each other on "having had the strength to make the necessary decisions despite initial differences of views."

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new tax increases, and borrowing is to be reduced from more than DM40bn this year to DM26.5bn in 1982.

But these figures are no more than balance sheet acrobatics. They say nothing about the desirability of the cutbacks nor do they give a true picture of the savings actually achieved.

What the figures do not say is that the Social Democratic finance minister and the Free Democratic minister of economic affairs only last spring still spoke of a savings target of DM20bn.

Moreover, of the actually saved DM15bn, DM3bn is not genuine savings because it is only temporarily to be shifted from the almost empty pensions fund coffers to the totally empty unemployment fund.

In addition, the budget benefits from the fact that the Bundesbank is in a position to boost it by some DM6bn in profits.

Although it knew better, the coalition has not managed to shift spending to investments that could secure employment.

The new budget provides some tax relief for the small businessman and in the housing sector it might bolster construction to the tune of several thousand units. But that is a drop in the ocean considering the housing shortfall.

The billions in subsidies for farmers and the privileges of the civil service

Attempt at an austerity
package

again has to make an all-out effort to keep the number of opponents in its own ranks low enough not to jeopardise a majority in parliament.

Decisions which in former years the coalition cabinet made with considerable ease have become extremely difficult. There is now a deep disagreement on such key issues as economic and social policy. And economic developments have added a dramatic quality to these differences of view.

Mutual faith has clearly diminished. And it is equally obvious that the Free Democrats can once more toy with the idea of a change in coalition partner in that there are wide areas, especially where economic issues are concerned, where the FDP is closer to the opposition CDU than to its own coalition partner.

This has naturally increased the mistrust among SPD ranks. But this would not worry the top coalition leaders unduly if now that the budget has been decided upon they could count on fair winds ahead.

The trouble is that there are only more storms in the offing marked by growing economic difficulties, the discussion on the Nato modernisation decision and tricky state elections next year (which the Greens as a fourth party have made even more dicey).

Seen in this light, the Storm the coalition has just weathered is not yet over.

Thomas Löffelholz
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 September 1981)

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INTRA-GERMAN AFFAIRS

Blow by blow of the bout to secure access to West Berlin

The events that led up to the signing ten years ago of the Four Power Agreement on Berlin were dramatic and traumatic.

A chronology: on 23 August 1961, the GDR barred West Berliners from access to the Eastern part of the city. February and March 1962 saw serious interference with air traffic in the air corridors between the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin. Road traffic was hampered in June 1963.

On 12 June 1964, the Soviet Union and the GDR declared West Berlin an "independent political entity."

A Bundestag session in West Berlin on 25 June 1964 served as a pretext to the East to temporarily block all road and rail access to the divided city.

Starting from 13 April 1968, Cabinet members and senior officials of the Federal Republic of Germany were barred from travelling through the GDR. Chicanery along the access routes became regular.

On 13 August 1961 the GDR began building the Berlin Wall and relations between the two Germanies became icier than ever.

The following years saw no improvement. Ties worsened, if anything.

Following much legal acrobatics by the Berlin Senate, West Berlin once more succeeded on 17 December 1963 in obtaining concessions to enable West Berliners to visit their relatives in the East over Christmas.

This pass arrangement was subsequently extended four times.

But then came Christmas 1966. No passes at all were issued to West Berliners — in other words the agreement was allowed to run out.

The GDR said this was because no common ground could be found for the designation of various GDR authorities. This was important as it would obliquely have entailed the recognition of the GDR's statehood.

But Bonn and the West were not yet prepared to recognise the existence of the GDR in any form.

Thus, apart from on authority that issued passes for special hardship cases, the West Berliners were now totally cut off from their kin in East Berlin, and vice-versa.

The construction of the Wall on 13 August 1961 divided the former Reich capital once and for all. It also marked the failure of any policy aimed at reunifying Germany by incorporating into West Germany that "phenomenon" between the Rivers Elbe and Oder which could not be permitted to have an identity as a state because the reunification aim precluded this.

The shock waves caused by the construction of the Wall were, however, not sufficient to prompt Bonn to abandon its old-style reunification policy.

It tried to achieve some easing of the difficulties for the people in both Germanies through negotiation.

In doing so, Bonn also hoped to improve relations with the other Germany.

A few half-hearted attempts in that direction were made by Bonn but they failed due to resistance in the government's own ranks and because the in-

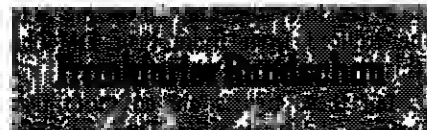


Illustration of these moves lacked the necessary courage.

In June 1969, the Grand Coalition government of CDU and SPD broke off diplomatic relations with the Third World countries because they had recognised the GDR. So there was little fundamental change in the 1960s.

It was not until the end of that decade, when the SPD-FDP coalition took over in Bonn, that the new Ostpolitik began, the road having been paved by the Moscow and Warsaw treaties and the meetings in Erfurt and Kassel between Chancellor Willy Brandt and GDR Premier Willi Stoph. Bonn's 20-point programme presented at these meetings was to prove instrumental.

One of the foremost aims of the new Ostpolitik was to improve the situation in and around Berlin by blindly laying down certain rights and obligations on both sides. The rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers regarding Berlin and Germany as a whole were to remain unaffected.

March 1970 saw the beginning of Four Power talks on Berlin. And in November of the same year Bonn State Secretary Egon Bahr and his GDR opposite number Michael Kohl began a series of talks that later led to the conclusion of a transit agreement for traffic between the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin after more than 70 meetings in the course of two years.

All this culminated in the conclusion of a basic treaty governing relations between the two German states.

Earlier, on 3 September 1971 — or exactly ten years ago — the Four Powers signed an agreement guaranteeing unhindered access to West Berlin and close ties between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Western part of the divided city, thus ensuring the viability of West Berlin and providing more freedom of movement for its people.

The tedious negotiations that were frequently on the brink of foundering were conducted by Jean Sauvagnargues for France; Pyotr Abrassimov for the Soviet

Union; Roger Jaekling for Britain; and Kenneth Rush for the United States.

One of the main aspects of the agreement, however, was that the USSR and with it the GDR renounced any future use of West Berlin as an instrument of blackmail. They thus for the first time shouldered responsibility for unhindered access to the city and renounced the use of Berlin's tricky legal position to redefine the city's status at their whim.

The GDR, which had previously imposed stiff controls at border checkpoints, causing traffic jams and long queues of vehicles, and had arbitrarily arrested people as it pleased, had to forfeit some of this sovereignty over the access routes.

Apart from a few incidents, West Berliners and other visitors from the West were henceforth able to use the transit routes without much bureaucratic hindrance.

Naturally, the price the West in general and the Federal Republic of Germany in particular had to pay was stiff.

Bonn had to come to terms with the fact and publicly recognise that it was dealing with an equal partner with all the characteristics of statehood.

It also had to come to terms with the fact that the ties between the Western sectors of Berlin and the free part of Germany could be maintained and developed further but that in doing so Bonn also had to admit that "the three Western sectors are not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and that they may not be governed by it in the future."

The Four Power Agreement did not rid Berlin of its impossible legal and geographical situation. But together with the follow-up agreements, it made the position of the city more tolerable.

For instance, 2.5 million trips to the GDR were made in 1970. Ten years later, the figure was at 8 million, among them more than 3 million people from West Berlin who had been barred from access to the GDR since 1 July 1952.

Travel from the GDR to the Federal Republic of Germany and to West Berlin is infrequent compared with travel in the opposite direction.

Even so, an annual 1.5 million old age

pensioners from the GDR to the Federal Republic of Germany go to Berlin.

But the number of people under age of 60 for women and 65 for men allowed to visit West Germany is 40,000 to 50,000 a year. Still, this was impossible before 1972.

Even before the conclusion of the Four Power Agreement, partial links between East and West were re-established (in January after a break of close to 20 years).

In 1970, there were a total of 10 telephone calls between the Federal public of Germany and the GDR. Years later, they topped the 20 mark.

Many agreements governing relations between the two states followed of them regulated things that have been taken for granted since but then, there was little that was taken for granted.

Among these agreements were on health; non-commercial transfers; sporting events; postal services; improvements for motor vehicles; veterinary agreements; working hours and natural gas deposits along the border; the waiving of duties for commercial traffic; the sewage from West Berlin through the sewerage from the Hamburg-Berlin railway; the opening of an additional checkpoint in Berlin and by access on transit waterways.

Moreover, transit routes to Berlin improved, for instance through the construction of the Hamburg-Berlin railway, the opening of an additional checkpoint in Berlin and by access on transit waterways.

Journalists from the Federal Republic are now allowed to report from the GDR — though their working conditions are difficult and have to come even worse.

But even such limited journalistic work would have been unthinkable before these agreements.

The Four Power Agreement of September 1971 has been one of the on which all the other agreements would have been impossible to reach. It was a landmark in the difficult German situation without sound basis, for Berlin, in particular, is a constant friction over the city.

The Four Power Agreement is from perfect and has led to frequent differences of opinion on the interpretation of individual provisions. Yet the whole has withstood all vicissitudes. Even the rapid deterioration of West relations has not seriously shaken this pillar.

Even such a serious breach of substance and the spirit of the agreement as the arbitrary increase in the GDR of the compulsory money visitors have to exchange resulting reduction in travel has not affected the essence of the Agreement. Both sides appreciate its value to their own interests.

Even now, when it has become donable to speak of the détente and the upturn in relations based on it, it is hard to imagine the situation in and around Berlin like today without the Four Power Agreement and how the war between the superpowers would have been without the fact. Central Europe without the agreement that were provided in September 1971.

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STATE SECURITY

Bomb blasts at US base 'not a surprise'

ploded at the US labour exchange in Frankfurt.

On 12 April a raid on a US military train near Verden caused substantial damage to property. On 25 May a bomb set fire to a US military canteen in Frankfurt.

In every case except the helicopter bid self-styled Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility, stating their motives as the struggle against US imperialism and solidarity with Red Army Fraction comrades in prison.

Revolutionary Cells also claimed responsibility for four raids in Frankfurt, Gießen and Garmisch between 1976 and 1978.

In connection with this year's raids a new name cropped up that made security officials sit up and think. A Revolutionary Cell styled itself, in German, in the Heart of the Beast.

This seemed to bear out surmises that the culprits at least had connections or informers among the US forces in Germany.

The possibility was considered that a group calling itself Fight Back (in English) might be to blame, purportedly having been set up by US servicemen.

But US security authorities have yet to unearth detailed information proving that this clandestine organisation actually exists.

Members of the Baader-Meinhof group certainly were first in their time

to embark on the strategy of bomb-raiding US facilities in Germany.

In two May 1972 Baader-Meinhof raids three people were killed and five injured at the US headquarters in Heidelberg and a colonel killed and 13 people injured at a US corps HQ in Frankfurt.

The Baader-Meinhof group wanted the raids to be understood as a protest against the US military commitment in Vietnam.

The latest series of raids, including Ramstein, is felt by security experts to be a bid by German terrorists to endear themselves to the disarmament and peace movement.

An official of the Verfassungsschutz, the Cologne-based domestic intelligence agency, says:

Survey paints portrait of the right-wing extremist

Right-wing extremist youngsters are punctual, clean and orderly, not too bright at school as a rule but feel themselves to be members of an elite.

They reject foreigners, have nothing but scorn for political parties and, at an advanced stage, advocate terrorism and the use of force.

Or so Frankfurt University experts conclude in a survey commissioned by the Bonn Interior Ministry. Their findings have been published in outline in Bonn.

It is the first survey ever to deal in detail with the backgrounds, views and careers of militant right-wing activists and to evaluate them.

At considerable expense contact was made with many young neo-Nazis and comprehensive interviews were held to sound out their views and gain an insight into their personal and political development and into social and political conditions in their parental homes.

Thirty-two right-wing extremists aged, on average, 21 were questioned. What they had to say was compared with 25 court cases against 62 young people.

Their values were found to be based, in many ways, on Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest. He-man behaviour and attributes are cultivated to the point of mystique.

Their political world view includes a flourishing and vehement German nationalism. Like their parents in most instances, they dismiss as historical legend the crimes committed under the aegis of the Nazi regime.

Their markedly hostile attitude towards things foreign is concentrated for one on the World War II Allies and for another on migrant workers, to whom they are strongly opposed because of the threat they are felt to pose to the German way of life.

At home their declared natural adversary is the Left. Young Nazis are as disdainful of the established political parties and their supporters as Hitler was of democratic forces.

They feel a certain respect for left-wing militants, however, because they are prepared to fight.

But they find it more difficult to specify positive objectives. They are clearly not uniformly in favour of keeping up

"We know there are radical extremists among opponents of the Nato missiles modernisation and disarmament talks decision and of the neutron bomb."

"They are people who are not prepared to make do with demonstrations and verbal protests."

He does not rule out the possibility that the raids are intended as a signal and an offer of cooperation from the Red Army Fraction and the Revolutionary Cells to supporters of the disarmament movement who are disposed towards violence.

He will also not rule out, although he feels it is fairly unlikely, the possibility that the Ramstein raid was the handiwork of the extremist fringe of the anti-neutron bomb movement itself.

At the Federal public prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe further raids on US facilities are expected.

German officials are surprised that their US counterparts failed to step up their security precautions after being tipped off that raids seemed to be planned.

Horst Zimmermann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 September 1981)

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FINANCE

Sensitive antennae of a man with money to invest



Whenever the dollar or the price of gold rises, international money market pundits are quick to blame a crisis somewhere in the world.

Money is shy. And whenever price rises for gold or the dollar coincide with news of a crisis in, say, Poland and a possible invasion, investors in countries such as Germany feel that they must shift their money to a safer place.

Anxiety is a motivating force behind foreign investments by Western investors.

Switzerland is no longer considered the haven it once was. Investors now feel that it is in America where capital will survive storms in world politics.

This is how the situation is seen by those who earn their living by providing investment opportunities for capital.

They often mislead frightened Germans to invest their money in ventures they would not normally consider.

It is this type of shift in deposits that has created the term "capital flight".

Capital movements show a clear trend towards shifts abroad — especially to the United States. There is, for instance, the vortex created by high US interest rates. People who invested in US bonds or stock at a time when the dollar exchange rate was still low have benefited not only from the high interest rates but also from the steep rise in the dollar exchange rate.

Within a short time the dollar rose

from DM1.80 to DM2.50, making for a 39 per cent profit on the exchange rate alone.

This trend alone has led to a snowballing of transactions. It should also be taken into account that investments abroad are not always reported to the tax man at home and so bring a tax benefit on top of profits.

But this type of investment has nothing to do with a possible threat to this country due to political crises.

Ten years ago in 1971 Germans invested a total of DM26.4bn abroad. In 1980 this figure stood at DM98bn.

Granted, this includes private and public direct investments. Private portfolio investments alone — in other words, securities purchases — rose from DM12.5bn to DM40bn during the period under review.

Securities purchases in the United States alone have risen conspicuously since the mid-1970s: from DM2.7bn in 1974 to DM7.5bn last year. Of this amount, DM4.3bn (1979 DM2.5bn) was invested in dividend-bearing stock and DM3.1bn (2.8) in bonds.

1980 securities investments in EEC countries stood at close to DM13bn. Total investments, including equities and real estate, were almost DM30bn.

Other European countries accounted for a total of DM15.5bn in new investments, compared with investments in the USA (including industrial and real estate) of DM13.8bn (14.8).

These capital movements, based on Bundesbank figures, belie the dramatic formulation of "capital flight".

This becomes even more obvious when matching these new investments

with the liquidation of investments. Private liquidations in the United States amounted to DM7.3bn (8.2) last year. DM4.9bn (3.6) was accounted for by portfolio liquidations of which DM4.1bn (3) were stocks.

This means that German investments in the USA remained unchanged in net terms, i.e. DM6.5bn (6.6).

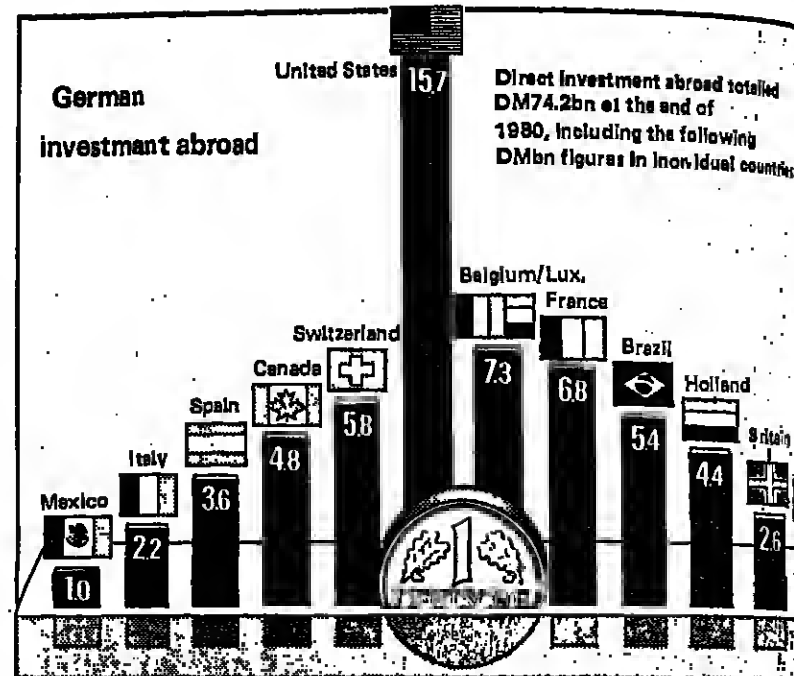
Securities purchases on Wall Street, frequently made through German stock exchanges, increased by a mere DM2.6bn (primarily bonds) compared with DM1.6bn in 1979 and only DM506m in 1977.

In view of the enormous profit potential of dollar investments, this is relatively meagre, and there has been no change in the first half of 1981.

The banks are ill at ease in the face of the tide of foreign investments by their customers.

Most of these investments are relatively small amounts, mainly a few hundred thousand and rarely millions of Deutschmarks.

There is much healthy gambling in-



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There is much healthy gambling in-

distinct in this shifting of money to foreign countries — and this is one that is frequently overlooked.

Investors want to profit from investment opportunities outside the confines of the Federal Republic.

Germany. And why not? People like to pin their hopes on technical novelties see more opportunities in Tokyo and on Wall Street than in

What it all boils down to is that Germans are making use of the natural resources, but they also

Capital movement is free in this country, unlike in Italy where the dollar capital is criminally prosecuted.

France where people who manage new Socialist regime have to respect secret capital movements to

All borders are open to the capital and his money. There is no capital to flee since it is free to

opportunities where they find themselves.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 August 1981)

DEVELOPMENT

Indonesia looks for German firms to take part in joint ventures

Indonesia is to set up an investment agency in Frankfurt next month with a view to persuading German firms to enter joint ventures.

The move was announced during a visit to Jakarta by the Bonn Economic Minister, Count Lambsdorff, who is making a tour of Asia.

The agency, the Indonesian Investment Authority, has drawn up a list of sectors for economic cooperation between the two countries.

The emphasis in Indonesia's current plan is on the development of metal and mechanical engineering industries, the chemicals and pharmaceuticals industries and of food production.

The Authority's chairman, Suhartoyo, said that his Authority intended to establish an agency in Frankfurt next month to German companies to enter into joint ventures.

His deputy, Mochtan, acted as a vanguard during a tour of West Germany in the spring when he tried to promote investments in his country.

The Authority demonstrated its interest in German investments recently when it hired a German adviser to improve contacts with likely German companies.

Indonesia considers the investment promotion conference which was held in Cologne last May and was organised jointly with the Federation of German Industries a resounding success.

More than 20 concrete plans are said to have been set in motion, and some of them are nearing completion.

In addition, a German-Indonesian cooperation deal for the development of Indonesian coal mining is already in operation.

Continued from page 5

then often only a short step to motivated criminal behaviour.

manipulated youngsters often themselves to be political soldiers.

They want to prove their worth as members of the group and even willing to accept court sentences as a test of hardness.

Seen in this light, Volkswagen's Schmeider would be the chief address von Schöler, parliamentary secretary at the Interior Ministry.

The survey shows that young people are disoriented from right-wing extremists by convincing argument.

Gerd Rauhau

(Münchener Nachrichten, 29 August 1981)

Continued from page 6

demands of private business that it administrative services free of charge — "services that should be provided by the state."

The "transfer of bureaucracy" last amounted to DM42.8bn or 2.9 per cent of GNP.

The state quota plus the turnover of state corporations, the legislated figure of close to 76 per cent of state influence.

It is doubtless true in formal

essence IW has failed to come with a valid statement, especially in the fact that it uses the state as a measure of the supply of the economy with public goods.

Anton Hunger

(Münchener Zeitung, 26 August 1981)

many was both a natural and a historic partner of Indonesia.

German goods were highly regarded and Indonesia considers Germany's vocational training system exemplary.

The Indonesian Investment Authority in Jakarta presented the German guests with a list of requests for the future economic cooperation between the two countries.

The emphasis in the current five-year plan lies on the development of the metal and mechanical engineering industries, the chemicals and pharmaceuticals industries and of food production.

The Authority's chairman, Suhartoyo, said that his Authority intended to establish an agency in Frankfurt next month to German companies to enter into joint ventures.

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Djakarta is also interested in German commercial vehicle manufacturers who would invest in the development of an Indonesian industry of that nature.

A preliminary decision has already been made by the Bonn Research Ministry, which is to provide a DM30m subsidy for selected nuclear energy technology to the Siemens subsidiary Interatom for an Indonesian project.

The German company was successful against American, French and Canadian bidders although the German tender was almost twice as high. The Indonesians opted for the German bid due to the high standard of safety, says Count Lambsdorff, seconded by Indonesia's Technology Minister Habibie.

Habibie can look back on a remarkable career in the Federal Republic of Germany where he was a university professor and a manager in the aviation industry. He is now one of the most important assets in German-Indonesian relations.

The *Asian Wall Street Journal* describes him as a lobbyist of German business interests and head of the German mafia in the Djakarta government setup where he has replaced the American Berkeley mafia.

The fact is that, together with Habibie, a whole generation of European and above all German-trained technocrats have risen to decision-making positions.

Bonn has provided some DM2bn in development aid to Indonesia since 1950. But since its new policy of concentrating development aid on the poorest countries, Indonesia no longer ranks at the head of the list.

Thanks to its own oil deposits, Indo-

nesia has been spared the drain on foreign exchange that the oil bill causes other countries.

According to the East Asia Society in Hamburg, experts have a positive view on the economic position and the budget of Indonesia.

They add, however, that "the country would not be Indonesia if it could be assessed without ifs and buts. The seemingly positive picture of a growing and prosperous economy has its warts."

"Though the average per capita income has clearly risen in the past few years, at least one-third of the population living on the nation's 14,000 islands subsists below the absolute international poverty level. The visible prosperity in Djakarta and the luxury tourist hotels are only a tiny facet of Indonesian reality."

Government efforts to promote German investments cannot gloss over the fact that friendly words are only one aspect of the business climate.

Unlike in Latin America, which has for many years been the main investment target of German business, there are no German colonies in South-East Asia and the way of life is essentially non-European.

Newcomers find it hard to adapt to Asian ways. And there is little encouragement in the fact that everything requires a great deal of time in view of the generally relaxed attitude.

The Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry is also disturbed by the fact that Indonesia insists that investors take Indonesian partners with a minimum equity of 20 per cent to be extended to 51 per cent within 10 years.

Count Lambsdorff said in Djakarta that there was nothing you could not talk about in Indonesia and that this included these investment provisions.

And as long as the Indonesian government retains these provisions the general euphoria must of necessity be dampened.

Frank J. Eichhorn

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 29 August 1981)

East Bloc aid scandalous — Lambsdorff

By 1980 there was a virtual reversal of this ratio: close to half (43 per cent) of India's exports to Germany consisted of finished products while raw materials accounted for only 5.2 per cent.

It was to this structural change — globally — with all its positive and negative aspects that Count Lambsdorff pegged his address.

He stressed the necessity of an improved division of labour in view of the growing integration of developing countries into the world economy and called for preference systems along the lines of the Multifibre Agreement as an essential concession to be granted by the have-nots. By the same token, he rejected all attempts to solve the inequality of opportunity through central planning measures.

He also warned the developing countries of an "everything or nothing attitude", emphasising that they must understand that even highly industrialised nations are on occasion forced to introduce trade measures that would protect their "vulnerable flank."

Count Lambsdorff said compromise rather than confrontation was the key to progress in North-South matters.

The minister called on India as one of the leading nations in the Group of 77 to show solidarity with the other oil-importing nations. He stressed that there could be no meaningful global dialogue without discussing the world's energy problems.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine, 26 August 1981)

Continued from page 6

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(Münchener Zeitung, 26 August 1981)

Dirigisme 'more extensive than official figures say'

with a study on the state quota of GNP.

The study was made public just before the final and decisive cabinet meetings on the 1982 budget which is marked by the stiffest cutbacks in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany.

IW economists now say that the state quota figure for last year, which was given as 47.1 per cent, is wrong.

The Cologne Institute defines the state quota as the ratio between overall state spending and GNP. Seen in this light, the true state quota was not 47.1 but 75.7 per cent.

More than three-quarters of GNP is thus subject to the state's influence on the economy, according to IW.

If this contention were true, the business community would have every reason to be worried.

IW therefore suggests that: "In view of this ratio it is of paramount importance for the state to cut back on spending and government influence in favour of more freedom for the private sector."

But how has IW arrived at such a markedly different state quota? The Federal Statistics Office defines the state as the "sum of all institutions whose predominant task it is to provide a specific type of service for the commonweal and to finance these services through levies and taxes."

These are "state" enterprises, public corporations and the social security system. It does not include subsidiary companies of the regional corporations and the social security system, regardless of their legal status.

The regional corporations thus, for statistical purposes, do not include such companies as municipal transport systems, harbour facilities, public housing companies and similar enterprises.

The IW economists, on the other hand, include these public enterprises in their figures. In 1979, there were 3,543 such firms, including corporations in which the public sector has a more than 50 per cent capital equity or voting rights.

These companies include Salzgitte AG, which is 100-per cent owned by the Federal government.

They also include Veba AG, in which Bonn has a stake of only 43.75 per cent, and the Volkswagen AG, in which Bonn and the state of Lower Saxony each hold 20 per cent.

The reason IW gives for his unorthodox approach is the extent of the "actual state influence" on these companies.

All told, public sector enterprises last year achieved a turnover of DM363bn or 24.2 per cent of GNP, according to IW.

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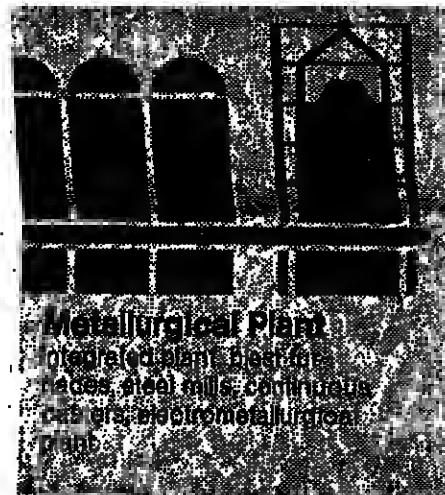
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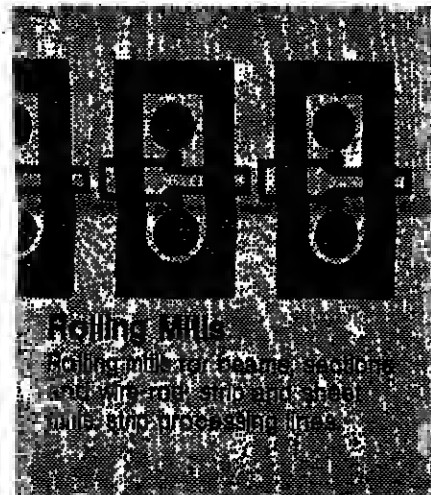
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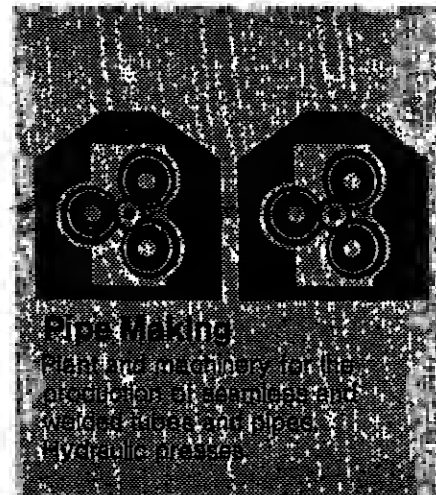
Machinery, Plants and Systems



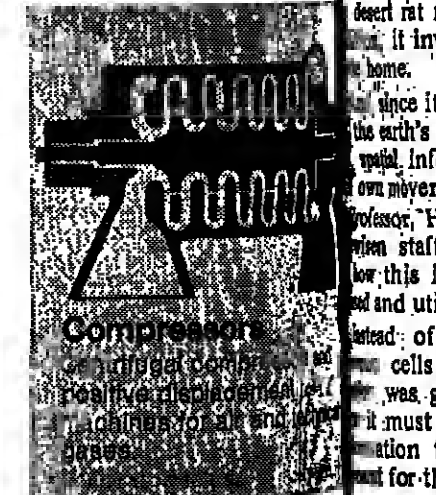
Metallurgical Plant
Integrated plant for the production of steel, continuous casting, and hot metal treatment.



Rolling Mills
Rolling mills for steel, aluminum, and copper, with continuous casting and hot metal treatment.



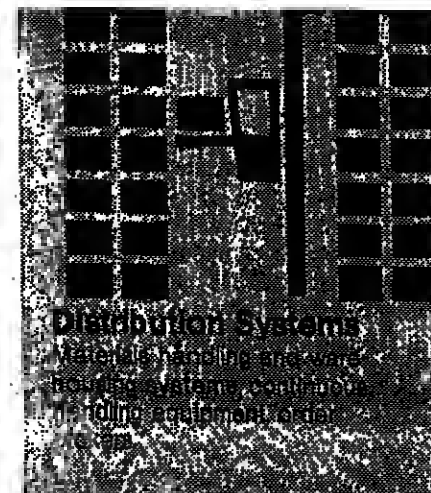
Pipe Making
Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded steel and aluminum pipes.



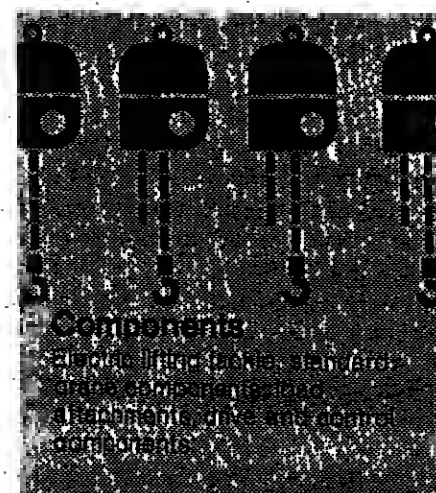
Compressor
Compressor for the production of compressed air, with various valves and safety features.



Cranes
Overhead cranes, bridge cranes, and mobile cranes, with various lifting capacities and safety features.



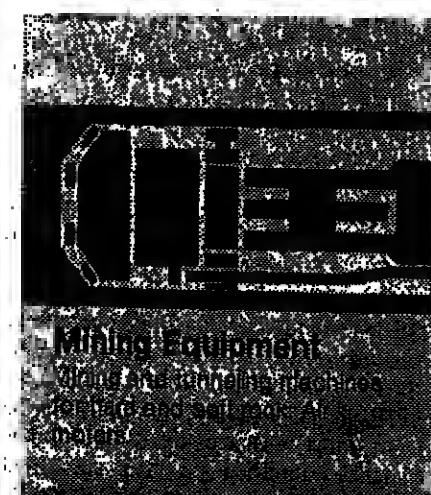
Distribution Systems
Material handling systems, including conveyor belts, chutes, and storage bins, for efficient material flow.



Components
Standard and custom components, including bolts, nuts, and washers, for industrial applications.



Bulk Handling
Bulk handling systems, including hoppers, conveyors, and storage silos, for efficient material handling.



Mining Equipment
Mining equipment, including excavators, crushers, and conveyors, for efficient material extraction.



Construction Equipment
Construction equipment, including excavators, bulldozers, and conveyors, for efficient material handling.

1004 - 13 September 1981

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

RESEARCH

The rat scuttles home on automatic pilot

How does the jerboa, or desert rat, always find the shortest way back to its lair? Because it is a master mathematician, say Munich behavioural researchers.

It relies on a logical analysis of its own movements and neither on light nor on the force of gravity nor on the earth's magnetic field.

The desert rat is one of many animals which the least mistake can prove. When danger threatens they must find their way home fast.

When a predator is around it must find its way back to the lair even in the dark. The ability to do so poses a scientific problem that is currently being solved.

Much of the credit is due to research of the Max Planck Ethology Institute in Seewiesen, near Munich. More is due to the jerboa itself.

The jerboa, Max Planck ethologists learned, is a mammal that relies on a single external pointer to guide it in its homing instinct.

No matter how many twists and turns the desert rat may have made on its excursion, it invariably finds the shortest way home.

Since it does not rely on sunlight or the earth's magnetism it must derive spatial information from storage of its own movements.

Professor Hrist Mittelstaedt and his staff have taken a closer look at how this information is gained, processed and utilised.

Instead of looking for sensory or motor cells they checked what information was gathered by the jerboa and what it must be processed, in terms of navigation theory and cybernetics, to make for the behaviour observed.

In other words, they were interested in the anatomical, functional definition of individual components but also the mathematical, logical principles which the animal relied.

The jerboa was a most obliging, albeit uncooperative, research associate. Both the male and female of the species instinctively

tively rush their young back to the lair during breeding.

The Seewiesen scientists used a turntable 1.3 metres in diameter with 48 bolt-holes around its perimeter, only one of which led to the lair.

A young rat was taken from the lair and placed on the turntable. It was then promptly and efficiently retrieved by one or other of its parents.

This test, repeated time and again, unearthed two facts. In homing, the jerboa measures both the angle of its change of direction and the distance it has already covered.

Scientists surmise that the desert rat registers changes of direction via the inner ear. On bends, sensory hairs in the inner ear are felt to be stimulated by a fluid.

They are even vaguer as to how the jerboa keeps track of distance. Maybe it uses feelers in the joints or muscles or registers its number and length of paces.

Professor Mittelstaedt's staff drew up a mathematical model the jerboa must use unless it has even more roundabout ways of working out where it is.

It must work out the sine and cosine of every angle and continually add the two. The angle of each change of direction is expressed in terms of a rectangle, and the two sides are added together to make an ever larger rectangle.

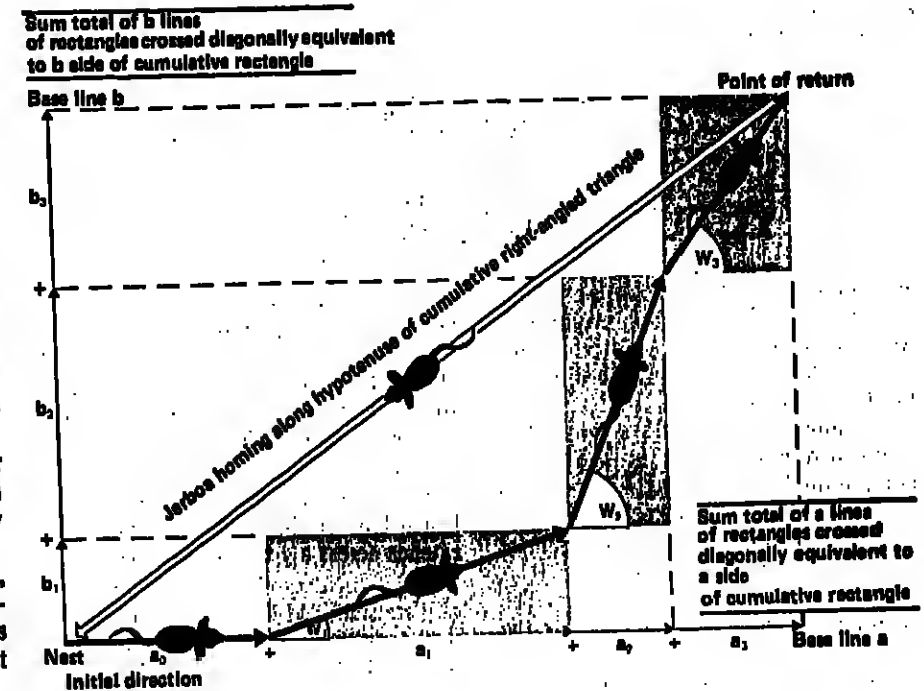
When a hasty retreat is called for, all the jerboa has to do is to head back down the hypotenuse until the distance is covered. Then it is back home.

This ability is not limited to the desert rat. Professor Mittelstaedt and his staff have found it in spiders that can find their way home from strange webs without outside assistance.

The Seewiesen ethologists now feel it is a talent the jerboa may share with many other animals, including the geese studied by Konrad Lorenz.

Humans too, they suspect, use the sine-cosine model, unconsciously of course. But further experiments must be conducted to show whether this is the case.

(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 1 September 1981)



Ground water hygiene check plugged into tropical fish

Tropical fish two to three inches long have monitored the quality of ground water in Göttingen, near Stuttgart, for the past three years.

The experiment, in which interest has been shown all over the world, has proved entirely successful, says Wolfgang Berge, the man who launched it.

Herr Berge is head of Göttingen waterworks, which relies for 15 per cent of the town's water on ground water that seeps through the soil to an underground gallery in the town centre.

It is the only local supply of water but it is liable to pollution and could not possibly have been used with an easy conscience but for the round-the-clock vigil maintained by his fish.

Tests with dyestuffs have shown that water from one direction can seep through to the gallery in a single day, whereas 50-day seepage is necessary to ensure that impurities are filtered out by the soil.

The fish that check the water's quality are Nile pike, which when healthy emit electricity. When they are poorly they emit less and less electricity.

PCB enrichment via the food cycle, and this is why the ringed worms are being force-fed.

Initial findings reveal that the worms retain up to 95 per cent of the toxin fed to them in doses of a millionth of a gram in their food.

The higher the biphenyl is chlorinated, the higher the retention count. The worms can rid themselves of the toxin, but it takes both time and an absolutely clean environment.

After PCB enrichment, worms are kept in PCB-free water. Medium-chlorinated PCB is 50-per-cent expelled after two-and-a-half months.

The Bremerhaven scientists claim these results are generally applicable. Similar findings were made when worms were experimentally kept in the Weser estuary for a period of several months.

By force-feeding, research chemists hope to learn more about the effect of other environmental chemicals on the animal organism.

(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 1 September 1981)

This will usually mean that the water is polluted. The alarm is sounded via electrodes attached to the front of the aquarium where the fish stand guard.

The pumps that pump the water to the surface can be switched off before, polluted water gets into the mains.

The alarm has been sounded only once in three years, when the water was found to contain a fair amount of chlorinated hydrocarbons used industrially as cleansing and degreasing agents.

The concentration was below danger level but too high for the fish on duty, which died.

Herr Berge says Göttingen water has always been pure. Danger levels have never been exceeded. When the fish were taken into service no-one expected the alarm ever to be sounded.

Three Nile pike currently taste the water, taking three-week turns. They are three of the dozen that have so far been used.

They take dealers two to six months to deliver but cost a mere DM15, and one of the original fish is still in use.

One died on the job, one of old age (the Nile pike has a life-span of up to five years), four died in the aquarium where fish spend their off-duty leisure hours when a thermostat broke down and others have been loaned for experiments elsewhere.

The Göttingen fish test was originally to be patented but this proved too complicated and the application was withdrawn.

The interest shown in the technique has been widespread and constant. Sixty German and foreign newspapers have carried reports on the experiment over the past three years.

On a dozen occasions Herr Berge has been interviewed on radio and TV. Nile pike have checked the water supply in Ulm for 18 months.

Zülpich waterworks and the Thamel Valley water board have shown interest in the scheme, as have research facilities in industry, at universities, nuclear research institutes and local authority health departments.

The fish are even starting in a PhD thesis in progress at Munich University.

(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 1 September 1981)

Worms help expose pollution cycle

were discovered in sea creatures in dangerous concentration, experts say. Eating fish with a low PCB count can also be regarded as harmless.

But the PCB concentration grows more dangerous as it progresses along the food chain. Big fish eat little fish, and the toxin count increases in the process.

At the upper end of the food cycle large fish, birds and seals have been known to contain harmful levels of PCB pollution, as noted in a report to Bremerhaven's department of the environment.

The Bremerhaven research chemists aim to find out more about the laws of

Special on Life

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Opera house show gets a rerun after 100 years

to have cost DM160m. The final figure could well be as much as DM190m.

It comprises four halls, the largest seating 2,500. The world's most famous

above the stage the distance is 65 metres, yet the view is so good that even

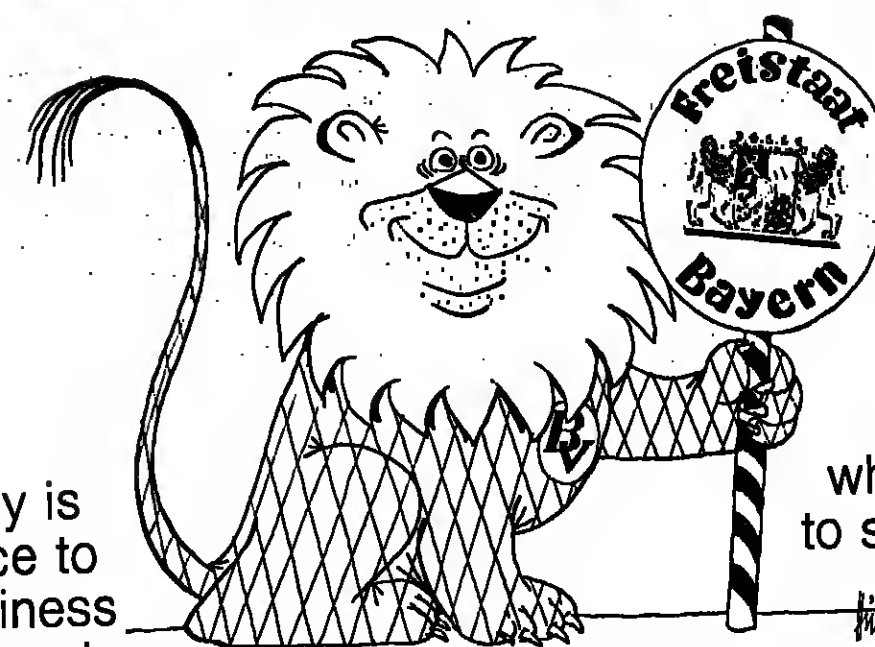


Converted theatre finishes Berlin culture budget



Continued on page 14

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MEDICINE

Why ill people refuse their medicine

Many people under intensive medical care have a cavalier approach towards medicine prescribed for them. In many cases they make light of their condition and ignore symptoms that should frighten them.

The psychological explanation: a cover up to hide great fear and anxiety.

These are the findings of a study involving 259 patients, 140 in intensive care and 119 who had heart trouble.

The study was made by Dr. B. F. Knapp of Glessen University.

In the group of heart patients, 72 per cent said that they had been thoroughly informed about their illness but only 30 per cent knew that their genetic predisposition placed them in particular jeopardy.

80 per cent had faith in their doctor and in the treatment prescribed by him; and almost everybody had a favourable view of the diet.

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the diet; 21 per cent admitted that they disregarded it altogether.

The results concerning medication were somewhat better: 59 per cent said that they took the drugs as prescribed although 71 per cent were convinced of their effectiveness.

Many patients thus minimise the risks and endanger their prospects of a cure.

Cooperation by the patient can evidently not be improved by providing him with full information — at least not only by doing so.

Considerable success has, however, been achieved by making the patient an active part of the doctor's diagnostic and therapeutic programme.

Successes here are particularly conspicuous in the case of patients with hypertension who are made to measure their own blood pressure and so keep a check on it.

In psychology, nothing happens by chance. This raises the question as to why certain patients disregard the advice of doctors.

Dr Knapp considers that this is due to the suppression of the patient's own vulnerability, and thus his fear, on the one hand, and rage on the other.

The rage results from aggressions due to the frustration that goes with illness ("there must be somebody who is to blame for my sickness and the injury to my ego").

Moreover, every patient attributes a different meaning to his illness, depending on his personal background. This can lead to subconscious opposition to the treatment.

Patients with ego disorders are particularly susceptible to such opposition to treatment which psychoanalysts call a "negative therapeutic reaction" and which is the biggest obstacle to restoring the health of such patients.

This negative reaction expresses itself in a deterioration of the general condition although it should have improved.

It has to do with a "negative transference" which usually goes hand in hand with a negative attitude towards the parents (primarily the mother) during childhood.

This leads to a clash between the desire to have somebody to cling to and

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The doctor, on the other hand, too readily believes in positive transference, thinking that the patient considers him his protector and thus a good person.

He does not realise that the patient can also experience his doctor as an evil mother figure that wants to cement his dependence.

Only once this subconscious motivation on the part of the patient has been dealt with will the cooperativeness of the chronically ill and particularly endangered patient improve.

W. Cyran
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 August 1981)

Deaf and blind learn at zoo

Zoologist-teacher Joachim Hassfurth of the Hanover Zoo has devised a method of helping children who are deaf and blind rid themselves of their fear of animals.

In guided tours of the zoo, he gently takes the child's hand and makes it stroke an animal so that the child can feel the texture of the fur or a bird's feathers.

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A teacher at the Hanover Centre for the Deaf-Blind says: "After a week the children will know by the smell whether they are in a monkey cage or among reptiles, and the sounds made by the animals will enable the blind to identify the individual species."

dpa

(Der Tagesspiegel, 23 August 1981)

Treating the victims of divorce

more beneficial affect on men than on women.

Experts attribute this primarily to the negative aspects in the woman's social role.

The most frequent disorders among divorced people are depression (affecting primarily women), alcoholism (primarily men) and sexual aberrations.

Divorced people are also more susceptible to schizophrenia than their married (and in some instances single) opposite numbers.

Divorcees are also more prone to suicide than widowed, married or single people. This applies to all age groups except those under 30 where widowed

people are more likely to commit suicide than divorcees.

Professor Bojanovsky writes in the medical journal *Fortschritte der Medizin*: "Here, too, men seem more protected in marriage and therefore more frequently respond to a divorce by committing suicide. Suicides are particularly prevalent among divorced men in the first six months following separation."

American statistics show that the mortality rate (from causes other than suicide) is greater among divorced people than among the married. Here, too, divorced men are more affected than divorced women.

Among the causes of death (other than suicide) homicide, accident, cirrhosis of the liver, lung cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases are much more prevalent among divorced than among married people. — In other words, disorders and fatalities that are linked to emotional factors.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 18 August 1981)

Cost of ulcer — time and money

Duodenal and stomach ulcers cost for 10 million lost working days in the Federal Republic of Germany.

According to the Hamburg office of the state health insurance, ulcers accounted for 12.5 per cent of the total number of disabilities among the insured group between 20 and 60.

The average length of illness was 50 days for duodenal ulcers and 50 days for stomach ulcers.

Treatment of both cost DM15,000 in 1975. Stomach ulcers are usually accompanied by inflammation of the stomach wall. The people are particularly susceptible to damage to the mucous membrane covering the stomach wall.

Surplus acid, pepsin and gastrin are needed for the proper functioning of the digestive tract. The result is holes.

Generally, stomach ulcers occur in the balance between the protective mechanisms and acid or pepsin.

The healthy stomach wall resists such attacks by digestive juices. Ulcers occur only when the wall has been damaged in one or another. The damage can be detected in small blood vessels that erode the mucous membrane and lack of oxygen.

Such spasms are particularly common in times of emotional stress, overwork. Cigarette smoking can cause oxygen shortages and the condition, says one theory, is more many other theories, one of which says that the ulcer is due to the eating of gall.

Both types of ulcers are direct civilisation diseases though modern society and its way of life play a certain role.

Since ulcers are more common in some families than in others, it is generally assumed that there is a hereditary element involved.

Diet, the way of life and psychological stress can also have an impact on occurrence and frequency of the disease. Thus, for instance, ulcers are commonly more common in people who eat a diet rich in spicy food.

Non-smokers are much less affected than smokers. But little is known about the actual factors that cause the types of ulcer. Some doctors believe hormone gastrin which stimulates secretion of digestive juices is the culprit.

Strict diet and medication play roles in treatment.

Three types of drugs are used: drugs to neutralise digestive juices; receptor blockers that block the action of acid; and drugs to improve the tone of the mucous membrane.

Modern medicine now hopes on a new drug called cimetidine which covers the ulcer itself.

Due to the special properties of this drug, this protective layer prevents from affecting the mucous membrane — not only mechanically but also chemically.

This leads to a rapid healing of the patient's ulcer.

Konrad Müller-Chaplin

(Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, 28 August 1981)

Commercial performance 'in jeopardy' because of shortage of engineers

Nachrichten, the weekly news paper of the Society of German Engineers, is full of situations vacant in the holiday season.

Düsseldorf publishers can afford to advertise for qualified engineers. They are going, even to engineering schools fresh out of college, at princely salaries of DM4,500 a month, which does demand outstrip the

supply. Engineers are such rare birds that the Chamber of Commerce and Industry has the gloomiest visions of prospects in a Germany bereft of engineering skills.

Some sectors there is only one applicant to every four jobs on offer, and the Chamber has little doubt that the number of applicants for places at engineering colleges in his state had increased by a quarter within a year.

This winter semester more than 5,000 engineering students would like to enrol in Hesse alone.

Over the past five years the number of engineering students has increased by 20,000 to nearly 185,000, he said.

Technological debate may be full of concern for ecological considerations but the number of engineering students has not declined.

sponsible for training and further education, sounds a more reassuring note:

"No reliable forecasts are yet available on the likely demand for engineers in the decade to come."

As recently as in 1975 the Battelle Institute in Frankfurt forecast a surplus of 20,000 engineers by 1981 and 60,000 engineers too many by the end of the 80s.

The exact opposite has happened, as Professor Wolfgang Wild, vice-chancellor of Munich University of Technology, recently noted.

He reckons there is a shortage of 15,000 to 20,000 engineers at present, but given a total of over 650,000 engineers this can hardly be said to be unduly alarming.

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What has happened is that school-

leavers and trades college graduates are now being asked in greater detail than used to be the case what their motives are for the careers they have chosen.

Motives are even more likely to be questioned so that educational planners can find out why certain careers are low in popularity.

The Bavarian Institute of University Research and Planning, for instance, has polled the class of '81, submitting questionnaires to 20 per cent of this summer's Bavarian school-leavers.

Surprisingly, neither mistrust of technology nor fear of a tough course of study have any real effect on the choice of career. Individual inclination is what mostly counts.

If school were only to interest more pupils in scientific problems, Professor Wild surmises, more school-leavers might opt for a technical career.

University Information Systems of Hanover are planning a major survey to probe the motives that underlie school-leavers' choice of career.

The pollsters have been commissioned by the *Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft*, Essen, to send out 5,000 questionnaires.

They will ask young people about the pros and cons of studying engineering. Many experts from both university and industry have also been asked for their views on the subject.

Project manager Foad Kazemzadeh would prefer not to talk in terms of hostility toward technology. "Scepticism about technology would be more to the point," he says.

Initial findings of the Hanover project are expected to be available next May, but Kazemzadeh currently feels past forecasts on career prospects are why there have been fewer engineering students in recent years.

Talk of an imminent surplus of 60,000 engineering graduates is obviously going to discourage would-be students, he says. So they opt for economics or sociology instead.

The Hanover project has unearthed other facts too. There appear to have been enormous structural changes at universities and technical colleges over the past few years.

At the West Berlin University of Technology, for instance, classical courses of study such as mechanical engineering or electrical engineering are nowhere near as popular as they used to be.

The subjects in demand these days are environmental studies, landscape planning, town planning, energy studies and process engineering.

In Berlin limits have had to be imposed on the number of students enrolling for courses in town and country planning and environmental studies.

At Aachen University of Technology courses are on average reported to be operating at 92 per cent of student capacity, but the percentage varies, so changes are being considered.

An option that is being seriously considered is practised at Zurich University of Technology, where engineering students can take an arts subject as a subsidiary subject.

The demand for engineering courses in Zurich has increased by more than 10 per cent since this change was introduced. In Aachen nearly 12,500 engineering students are currently preparing for exams, or 3,000 more than five years ago.

Herr Schramm reckons there will continue to be about 22,000 engineering graduates a year, with the result that the number of qualified engineers will be at least maintained until the turn of the century.

Yet at VDI head office in Düsseldorf there are still worried frowns about the regional differences in supply and demand.

Maybe greater mobility among engineers would be the answer, but engineers have never been noted for career mobility, according to *Manager Magazin*.

Horst Rademacher

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 August 1981)

Tougher university entrance qualifications predicted

Even tougher university entrance qualifications seem inevitable at German universities now statistics reveal that the student population is likely to peak much later than expected.

Figures submitted to the Standing Conference of Land Education Ministers suggest that the number of undergraduates is not likely to decline until the mid-90s.

The peak, roughly 1.3 million students, is now expected to come in 1989. It would stay at this level for a few years before declining to the present 1,040,000 in the mid-90s.

But this forecast is based on the assumption that the average length of time it takes to complete a university course is reduced to the target levels currently envisaged.

"Were it to prove impossible to reduce the length of time students spend at university to an average five-and-a-half years, the figures forecast would need to be increased."

The forecast is based on clear facts about the number of school-leavers and others who can be expected to qualify for university entrance.

In the long term the numbers of

young people with university entrance qualifications should be higher than has been expected in the past.

There have been unforeseen changes in the senior school sector, in other words, more youngsters have stayed on to take university entrance examinations.

The statisticians no more than hint at the consequences for educational planners: "This makes it essential to reconsider measures to ensure an adequate supply of university places in the light of an ongoing heavy demand in the 90s."

This being so, there is only one alternative to building more universities: imposing tougher entry restrictions.

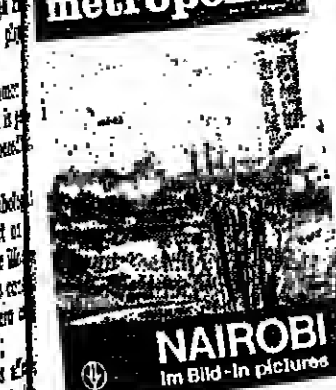
In the GDR one would expect to be unable to study his or her chosen subject.

According to *Lausitzer Rundschau*, the Cottbus, GDR, daily newspaper, the subjects in which the most applicants are turned down are human and veterinary medicine, pharmacy, psychology, law, foreign trade and architecture.

Yet places go begging in technical subjects, economics and certain branches of teaching.

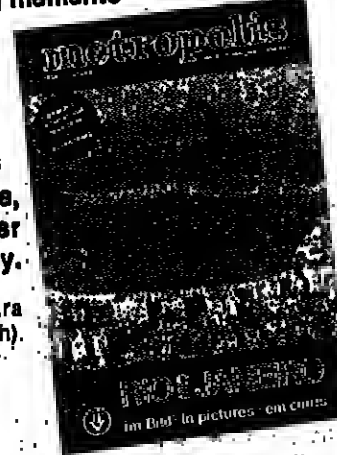
(Hamburger Abendblatt, 20 August 1981)

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dpa
(Der Tagesspiegel, 23 August 1981)

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Both types of ulcers are directly linked to civilisation diseases through modern society and its way of life. They play a certain role.

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Thus, for instance, ulcers are more common in smokers than in non-smokers. But little is known about the actual factors that cause the types of ulcer. Some doctors blame hormone gastrin which stimulates secretion of digestive juices, but it is unproven.

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Konrad Müller-Chapman

(Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, 20 August 1981)

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DI Nachrichten, the weekly news paper of the Society of German Engineers, is full of situations vacant, in the holiday season.

Düsseldorf publishers can afford to put a bumper issue every week, so are companies and staff consultants advertising for qualified engineers.

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The pollsters have been commissioned by the *Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft*, Essen, to send out 5,000 questionnaires.

They will ask young people about the pros and cons of studying engineering. Many experts from both university and industry have also been asked for their views on the subject.

Project manager Foad Kazemzadeh would prefer not to talk in terms of hostility toward technology. "Scepticism about technology would be more to the point," he says.

Initial findings of the Hanover project are expected to be available next May, but Kazemzadeh currently feels past forecasts on career prospects are why there have been fewer engineering students in recent years.

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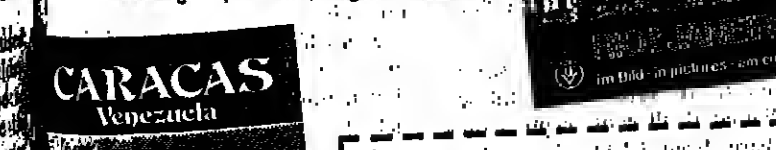
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Tougher university entrance qualifications predicted

Even tougher university entrance qualifications seem inevitable at German universities now statistics reveal that the student population is likely to peak much later than expected.

Figures submitted to the Standing Conference of *Land* Education Ministers suggest that the number of undergraduates is not likely to decline until the mid-90s.

The peak, roughly 1.3 million students, is now expected to come in 1989. It would stay at this level for a few years before declining to the present 1,040,000 in the mid-90s.

But this forecast is based on the assumption that the average length of time it takes to complete a university course is reduced to the target levels currently envisaged.

"Were it to prove impossible to reduce the length of time students spend at university to an average five-and-a-half years, the figures forecast would need to be increased."

The forecast is based on clear facts about the number of school-leavers and others who can be expected to qualify for university entrance.

In the long term the numbers of

Talk of an imminent surplus of 60,000 engineering graduates is obviously going to discourage would-be students, he says. So they opt for economics or sociology instead.

The Hanover project has unearthed other facts too. There appear to have been enormous structural changes at universities and technical colleges over the past few years.

At the West Berlin University of Technology, for instance, classical courses of study such as mechanical engineering or electrical engineering are nowhere near as popular as they used to be.

The subjects in demand these days are environmental studies, landscape planning, town planning, energy studies and process engineering.

In Berlin limits have had to be imposed on the number of students enrolling for courses in town and country planning and environmental studies.

At Aachen University of Technology courses are on average reported to be operating at 92 per cent of student capacity, but the percentage varies, so changes are being considered.

An option that is being seriously considered is practised at Zurich University of Technology, where engineering students can take on arts subjects as a subsidiary subject.

The demand for engineering courses in Zurich has increased by more than 10 per cent since this change was introduced. In Aachen nearly 12,500 engineering students are currently preparing for exams, or 3,000 more than five years ago.

Herr Schramm reckons there will continue to be about 22,000 engineering graduates a year, with the result that the number of qualified engineers will be at least maintained until the turn of the century.

Yet at VDI head office in Düsseldorf there are still worried frowns about the regional differences in supply and demand.

Maybe greater mobility among engineers would be the answer, but engineers have never been noted for career mobility, according to *Manager Magazin*.

Horst Rademacher

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 August 1981)

young people with university entrance qualifications should be higher than has been expected in the past.

There have been unforeseen changes in the senior school sector, in other words, more youngsters have stayed on to take university entrance examinations.

The statisticians no more than hint at the consequences for educational planners: "This makes it essential to reconsider measures to ensure an adequate supply of university places in the light of an ongoing heavy demand in the 90s."

This being so, there is only one alternative to building more universities, imposing tougher entry restrictions.

In the GDR one can expect to be unable to study his or her chosen subject.

According to *Lausitzer Rundschau*, the Cottbus, GDR, daily newspaper, the subjects in demand are human and veterinary medicine, pharmacy, psychology, law, foreign trade and architecture.

Yet, places go begging in technical subjects, economics and certain branches of teaching.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 20 August 1981)

SOCIETY

Feminist issue 'not over who does the dishes'



The feminist struggle against sexism goes on, 10 years after the modern feminist movement established itself in Germany at a congress in 1971.

There is even a counter movement which is "nothing but the old variety of femininity," according to West Germany's foremost women's libber, 38-year-old Alice Schwarzer.

Schwarzer, a journalist and since 1977 editor-in-chief of the vaunted and much-maligned feminist magazine, *Emma*, is sceptical about the movement's future.

She says motherhood is again surrounded with a mystique and that the media are again resorting to sexist reporting.

Fashions are "again degrading women and making them sex objects."

Continued from page 10

from the back the stage looks close enough to reach out and grasp.

Mayor Walter Wallmann has said the new *Alte Oper* symbolises a new approach to the arts. He would like it to counteract the city's "Mainhattan" image of steel and concrete.

He will hear nothing of the expense having been inordinate: "The *Alte Oper* is a community responsibility of prime importance. It represents something with which the people of Frankfurt can identify."

Dankwart Guratzsch
(Ola Welt, 29 August 1981)

"They are dictating shoes, for instance, which a man would not even walk to the lavatory in."

On the plus side there have, over the past 10 years, been a number of spectacular campaigns in support of abortion, against male violence and to help the social position of working women.

Projects such as homes for battered women have mushroomed.

However, Schwarzer says that "the position of committed and militant woman is tougher today than a few years ago."

The feminist movement had lost some of its unity.

Has the new zeitgeist, coupled with unemployment and angst, now made even those who once fought for women's lib withdraw into their private sphere and into a new wave of tenderness?

"Granted," says Schwarzer, "there are a few men who have mended their ways. It is also true that the emancipation of women is irreversible because they have acquired a new consciousness."

"There is now too much solidarity among women who had previously seen another woman only as a rival; they've learned to think and emancipation has affected their lives."

Schwarzer says that love and the latest Nato decision to boost its Euromissiles must be discussed because women and their centres are in danger of becoming depoliticised.

There is no longer a uniform women's movement.

"I can no longer subscribe to everything that goes under the name of feminism. But that's all right by with me," she says.

She has fears about women getting

pigeon-holed. The statutory woman is often used by politicians on issues such as peace. Yet women politicians in a position to influence events tend to give in to the demands of party politics. The best guarantee of peace, says Schwarzer, is a society in which both men and women make equal contributions. In its stocktaking of the women's lib movement, *Emma* deplores the "systematic promotion of mediocrity for women in the media and in cultural life." Female ambition is thus to be kept at bay and women are not to measure their own achievements by those of men.

"Not every woman's diary is a literary masterpiece, and we should strive more for quality and demand more of ourselves rather than go along with the mala dictators of fashion," says a critical Schwarzer about the new boom in women's literature.

What women need is heroines in the way men have heroes — especially in everyday life. Despite rumour-mongers, Schwarzer's *Emma* has so far weathered all storms. The issues of the first four years have just been published as a paperback and they show that the women's struggle is no longer a tug-of-war over who is to wash the dishes and who is to dry them and that a sense of humour is still the best weapon for committed feminists.

"Yet being a woman only is no programme for me," says Alice Schwarzer, speaking on behalf of womanhood as a whole. Hans-Jochen Kaffsack
(Mannheimer Morgen, 22 August 1981)

Strict diet, meditation and sex for DM80 a day

tween 6 and 15 followers of the god. The family has meanwhile grown to 30 adults and 8 children; and up to 100 guests can be accommodated for a daily fee of DM80. Incidentally, they get along splendidly with their rural neighbours.

The daily routine is strict and the hierarchy equally so.

The days are regulated by a cast iron bell said to date back to Luther's day. The daily schedule starts with meditation between 6 and 7 a.m., broken up by breathing exercises and sometimes screaming and dancing.

Then come recorded messages from the Bhagwan himself.

This is followed by showers and a communal breakfast. Apart from a two-hour lunch break, the members work until sundown.

After an hour of dancing and listening to heavenly music or meditating (Westerners must first get rid of their aggressions, Bhagwan says; before they can calm down) the *Sannyasins* are permitted to go to the cinema or a discotheque.

The Centre runs a publishing house that prints and records the Bhagwan's pronouncements, a clothing boutique, laundries and therapy groups. All this provides plenty of work for the members of the family, who are aged between 2 and 55 and whose idyllic life is supervised by "department heads" who owe their positions to the simple fact that they are equipped with the "lust and love" needed for the task.

Love is the essence of the *ashram* ("We have a strong sexual life.") But sex is only allowed if all contraceptive precautions have been taken, the participants of the current 31-day course are told.

The centre offers courses ranging in duration between three and 31 days in which the guru disciples are supposed to learn how to cope with everyday stress and get to the core of their emotions.

Massage, dance, primal therapy and group encounters are to enable the participants to experience situations "they have never been faced with before."

dpa

(Mannheimer Morgen, 29 August 1981)



Tha bara facts ara a tourist attraction.

Cheeky chaps the park

Naked people have become a sight at Munich's top tourist attraction. The German Museum and the brühlhaus are still at the top of the list, but the parks where naked people turn out to soak up the sun are not far behind.

Bus tours include the spots and photographers can take a chance to record the action. The sport official tourist office has officially acknowledged the attraction. And what do the locals think? retha Adler, 71, is all for it. "I enjoy looking at the bodies," she said.

However, the Council of Cities takes a slightly more stiff attitude. It demanded that "the naked people be removed immediately and for all."

But deterrent action might be difficult.

Munich's police chief, Schreiber, says action against people could expose police to ridicule and lead the situation to a liable escalation.

His view is supported by a man who did try and remove a woman from a fountain.

"Why don't you come in for something from me?" she said to everybody's amusement. The subject has been aired in Munich newspapers.

A 16-year-old girl from northern Bavaria, "In Nuremberg" where she doesn't have anything like this, great that things are so easy in Munich."

Munich's Mayor, Erich Klotz, was just returned from holiday. He was drawn into alliance in the naked facts.

Press spokesman Günther stressed that Deputy Mayor had already replied to the Catholics' demands, he had the tolerance and opposed any He did, however, concede that the "guardians of order would take action should embarrassed" naked people and bother the environment.

Ha pointed out, however, that tenets that have become modern day cannot be restored from above. Willy Hamann

(Searbucker Zeitung, 29 August 1981)

Butzke's fourth European roller-skating title

Butzke has won the European roller skating title for the second time.

21-year-old from Bremerhaven a dose of gastric flu to add to his collection, which includes German and two world championships.

time the result was in doubt and end.

He won the set piece event and freestyle exercise and had to win the free choice discipline to win the title.

Afterwards, his dark blue jersey belted in sweat, his blond hair, thinning, was glued to his scalp. He seemed to cost his last strength.

He was unable this time to muster an engaging smile that might

wring the last drop of goodwill from the adjudicators.

It took this final discipline to clinch victory, and the strain was unmistakable. It was a far cry from the many previous occasions he had risen to so magnificently. Not even his technique, normally his forte, was impeccable.

He had been troubled by gastric 'flu all day, but the physical strain was accompanied by a mental one, and it, in the final analysis, was the greater of the two.

"It ought to do the trick," he said before the final showing by which he intended to clinch his title. So it did, but these are hardly the words of a young man brimful of self-confidence.

And one might reasonably have expected someone with 11 titles to show greater self-assurance.

This sudden note of uncertainty was intensified minutes before he took to the rink by the sparkling performance of Joachim Helmle from Heilbronn.

Helmle was given a rousing hand by the gallery and responded to this encouragement with a freestyle display that may have lacked Butzke's technical maturity and routine but sparkled with temperament and artistry.

Butzke found it difficult to create this feeling of excitement in the audience. Where Helmle is an artist, Butzke is an artisan: accurate, reliable and impeccable.

As a rule he has no trouble in performing three treble jumps and in the flip, his hardest jump, he could even afford a fall, being the only roller skater in the world to even risk it.

Yet this fault was somehow symbolic, especially in view of what Butzke had to say for himself.

"I'll carry on skating for another year," he says, "but I shall probably call it a day." Also: "I'd sooner quit before I am beaten."

He seems suddenly inhibited by the fear of defeat. Until now Thomas Niedar and Joachim Helmle have been no threat to Butzke's precision.

This precision was invariably given higher ratings by the jury than the dancing aspect at which others were better. But there now seems to be a trend towards artistic expression.

The emphasis is already on art in ice skating and it looks like gaining the upper hand in roller skating too. This is bad news for Butzke, whose strong point is athletics, as it were.

"In the past," he says, "my performance improved year by year." He certainly worked hard, training up to five hours a day to get better.

"The competition always kept me on my toes," he adds. But now he finds the going tougher and more tiring. He no longer wants to outpace the rest, knowing they will catch up sooner or later.

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